

finely to coarsely crenate to serrate, sometimes doubly so, variously pubescent to glabrate, passing abruptly or gradually into bracts; petioles 0.5–8.0 cm long. Flowers sessile to very short pedicelled, in bracteate verticels, these arranged in dense or interrupted (Figs. 4, 5), leafy or naked, terminal, spiciform inflorescences 3.0–20.0 cm long; bracts ovate to elliptic, acute to acuminate, prominently nerved. Calyx tubular to narrowly campanulate and 1.5–2.0 mm long at anthesis, tubular, reticulate-veined, and to 7.5 mm long in fruit, the teeth subulate to setaceous, erect, 0.7–1.2 mm long. Corolla 3.0–5.0 mm long.

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TRILLIUM PUSILLUM (LILIACEAE) IN MISSISSIPPI—*Trillium pusillum* Michx. is apparently one of the rarer species of the eastern United States. Roe (1978) considers the species to consist of four more or less disjunct populations probably of varietal status. His map shows a wide distributional gap between South Carolina and Texas, which has in part been

filled by recent collections from Sumner Co., Tennessee and Madison Co., Alabama (R. Kral, pers. comm.). We here report *T. pusillum* from Mississippi, thus further bridging this disjunction.

In May 1978 we first collected plants of an unknown *Trillium* with pedicellate fruit from Jones Co., Mississippi. It was initially noted as being somewhat different from all previously known species of the genus in Mississippi, but was not definitely identified until comparison with material at US. It is apparently most similar to material from South Carolina and North Carolina. The purpose of this paper is not to clarify the status of the varieties, but the material would therefore be referable to var. *pusillum*. The later collection of flowering material further confirmed the identity of this plant with *T. pusillum*.

The habitat in which *Trillium pusillum* was collected by us is a rich alluvial floodplain dissected by several small creeks which empty into Bouge Homa Lake. Inundation occurs probably at least once a year. The first time we collected this species, it was necessary to wade through floodwater to get to the area. The second collection (in flower) was made only one day after the entire bottomland had been flooded.

The bottomland forest where *Trillium pusillum* was collected has been disturbed by selective logging, but is still reasonably well-shaded by uncut hardwoods. Dominant species are *Pinus glabra* Walt., *Fagus grandifolia* Ehrh. and *Magnolia grandiflora* L. associated with many other hardwood species such as *Ulmus americana* L., *Fraxinus caroliniana* Miller, *Caprinus caroliniana* Walt., *Quercus lyrata* Walt., *Q. michauxii* Nutt. and *Q. nigra* L. Associated herbaceous species include *Samolus parviflorus* Raf., *Sisyrinchium angustifolium* Miller and various species of *Viola*, *Carex*, *Panicum* and *Polygala*.

There is a combination of factors which may have been responsible for *Trillium pusillum* having been overlooked in Mississippi and possibly other areas before now. First, it flowers very early in the spring, in fact is one of the earliest plants of the area. Also in some years the plant may be nearly inaccessible due to flooding. Certainly the habitat is not unique and sites similar to that where *T. pusillum* was collected by us are scattered across the southern portions of Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia.

Specific data for the collections mentioned above are given below.

MISSISSIPPI. Jones Co.: 7 mi ENE Laurel, disturbed beech-magnolia-spruce pine woods, wet ground near logging road, 9 May 1978, *Morgan & McDaniel* 468 (IBE, MISSA, duplicates to be distributed), 7 Mar 1979, *Morgan* 1589 (IBE, MISSA, duplicates to be distributed).—*David Morgan and Sidney McDaniel, Dept. Biological Sciences, Mississippi State University and Institute for Botanical Exploration, Box EN, Mississippi State, MS 39762.*

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